

Sherriff.....Chas. W. Amidon  
Clerk.....H. J. Olson  
Register.....H. J. Olson  
Treasurer.....W. J. Johnson  
Prosecutor.....W. J. Johnson  
Judge of Probate.....W. J. Johnson  
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer  
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman Jr.

South Branch.....O. F. Hanson  
Deer Creek.....Charles Silby  
Maple Creek.....Wm. S. Chalker  
Grayling.....John P. Hum  
Frederick.....C. Craven

President.....John P. Hum  
Assessor.....Fred. N. Nordin  
Treasurer.....C. C. Kraus  
Clerk.....C. C. Kraus  
Police.....C. C. Kraus  
Fire.....C. C. Kraus

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink  
Peterson and Kraus.  
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sew-  
ers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.  
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Ap-  
paratus—Fournier, Inley, Clark.  
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink  
and Fournier.  
Health and Public Safety—Inley,  
Clark and Kraus.  
Ordinance—Kraus, Inley and Clark.  
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.  
Industrial—Inley, Peterson, Kraus.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**  
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson. Preaching, 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6 p. m. Bible study, 7:30 p. m. On Friday evening after the 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Regular church services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. On Friday evening at 7 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 11:30 a. m. On Friday evening at 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Servicing every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the second and fourth Sunday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 6 o'clock p. m. On Friday evening after the 7:30 p. m. mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riese, Assistant.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.  
A. L. FOND, Adjutant.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.  
MRS. AGNES HAYES, President.

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.  
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.  
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Meets every Tuesday evening.  
HANS HOLTZE, N. G.  
PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.  
J. J. COLLEN, Com.  
T. NOLAN, R. K.

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
MRS. E. M. KESLER, W. M.  
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.  
W. HARRINGTON, C. R.  
F. M. FREELAND, R. S.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Macbeth Hall, over H. Petersen's store.  
MRS. E. M. KESLER, W. M.  
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.  
EMMA AMOS, W. M.  
ANNIE EISENHARDT, Record Keeper

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.  
MRS. M. FAIRBOTHAM, President.  
CORDELLA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.  
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.  
ED. G. CLARK, V. C.  
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Meets every Monday evening.  
ANNA E. EISENHARDT, Sec.  
ANNA E. EISENHARDT, Sec.

Meets last Thursday of each month.  
A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.  
Skandinavien F. F.

Physician and Surgeon  
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.

Physician and Surgeon.  
OFFICE:  
East of Opera House.  
Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

DENTIST  
OFFICE:  
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

**Copy of Indictment against Sears Roe**

back and Co.

This tells you what grounds they were indicted on in the United States Courts at Des Moines, Iowa.

A very large number of merchants have been asking us just how the Sears Roebuck & Co. indictments read, and that all may be informed we give you the full text below:  
In the District Court of the United States, southern district of Iowa, Central Division.

November Term, A. D., 1907.

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly empaneled, sworn and charged to inquire in and for the body of the said southern district of Iowa, at the term of the United States District Court begun and held at Des Moines, in said district, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, upon their oaths do find and present, that hereafter, to-wit, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, Sears, Roebuck & Co., a corporation under that name then existing and doing business, with its principal place of business at the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois, had theretofore unlawfully, knowingly, and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses from one C. F. Spring, and divers other persons to these grand jurors unknown, in that the said Sears Roebuck Company was then and there engaged in the prosecution of a mail order business at the city of Chicago, and by means of circulars, letters, pamphlets, catalogues, order blanks and letter heads, distributed through and by means of the post-office department of the United States, it represented and pretended that Sears Roebuck & Co. made in its own factory and offered for sale highest grade of paint made, equal to any ready mixed paint as it is possible to produce, and that all paints contain white lead, whereas in truth and in fact, Sears, Roebuck & Co. did not make the paint sold and offered for sale by it, in its own factory; that the same was not the highest grade of paint made and was not equal to any ready mixed paint made on the market regardless of price, and not as good ready mixed paint as it is possible to produce, and that the paint did not contain white lead, but that the paint sold and offered for sale by Sears, Roebuck & Co. was not as represented and was materially inferior in quality and value to what it would have been if representations had been true; and Sears, Roebuck & Co. intended to effect, by opening correspondence and communication with C. F. Spring, and divers other persons to these grand jurors unknown respectively, by means of the post-office establishment of the United States, by inciting these persons respectively, by means of letters, circulars, catalogues, letter heads and order blanks, to open communication with the said Sears, Roebuck & Co. by means of the post-office establishment of the United States; and thereby to induce said persons to purchase paint and that Sears, Roebuck & Co., on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1907, at Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, so having devised said scheme and artifice in and for executing the same, and attempting so to do, unlawfully and knowingly did deposit, and cause to be deposited, in the post-office of the United States, at the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois to be conveyed and delivered by the said postoffice establishment of the United States, a certain letter, then and there addressed to Dr. C. F. Spring, 231 Utica Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa, which letter was then and there in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

Chicago, 6-12-07

Dr. C. F. Spring

231 Utica Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—All of our paint contains white lead.

Our paints are made in our own great paint factory under the supervision of the finest of paint experts.

Our paints give such universal satisfaction that we are able to place them over our most liberal guarantee, which you are doubtless familiar with.

Assuring you that we will greatly appreciate an order from you and will give it our careful attention we are,

Very truly yours,

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

z-67

Inclose order blank envelope.

Which said letter was then and there, of and concerning a scheme so devised for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

**Decay in Wood Prevented.**

Money Saved and Less Material needed.

It is estimated that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about 10 cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles, and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive preservative treatment. Today, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to every one, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is doubled only half as much timber will be required as before, and only one half as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber. Moreover, many woods which were for a long time considered almost worthless can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of loblolly pine, and costs, untreated, about 8 cents, or including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compound interest at 5 per cent, the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents, that is it costs 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case the total cost of the post, set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent, gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence of a sum equivalent to the interest on \$219.60.

In the same way preservative treatment will increase the length of life of a loblolly pine railroad tie from five years to twelve years and will reduce the annual charge from 11.52 cents to 9.48 cents, which amounts to a saving of \$88.75 per mile.

It is estimated that 150,000 acres are required each year to grow timber for the anthracite coal mines alone. The average life of an untreated mine prop is not more than three years. By proper preservative treatment it can be prolonged by many times this figure. Telephone and telegraph poles, which in ten or twelve years, or even less, decay so badly at the ground line that they have to be removed, can, by a simple treatment of their butts, be made to last twenty or twenty-five years. Sap shingles, which are almost valueless in their natural state, can easily be treated and made to outlast even painted shingles of the most decay-resisting woods. Thousands of dollars are lost by the so-called "bluing" of freshly sawed sapwood lumber. This can be prevented by proper treatment and at a cost so small as to put it within the reach of the smallest operator.

In the south the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little-used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the Northeastern and Lake states are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch, maple, and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast-diminishing white oak and cedar. In the states of the Mississippi Valley the pressing fence post problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cottonwood, willow and hackberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had free upon application to the Forester Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

**To Whom It May Concern.**

While surveying in Roscommon county in the fall of 1907 I appraised my ankle and before I got to town it was swollen terribly and I could scarcely walk. John M. Yater asked me to remove my foot gear, and he rubbed a four ounce bottle of his liniment into my ankle and then I could walk as well as ever. My wife had suffered for years with Spinal Rheumatism. I took two bottles of the remedy home and used it according to direction, and in thirty days she was entirely relieved and she has never felt it since. We can heartily recommend Yater's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Remedy. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newman. Sample bottle 75 cents, full size bottle \$2 at Central Drug Store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

**ANYTHING BUT THAT**

By S. E. Kiser.

"Father," said the millionaire's lovely daughter, "I wish to speak with you about a very important matter. I can wait if you are bothered by business affairs so that you cannot give me your entire attention. This is something that I want you to consider with a clear mind."

"Go ahead. Business ain't botherin' me any more just now that it is ever likely to. What's the matter?"

"I am loved."

"Oh."

"And I love."

"Well, if the fellow has never been caught in anything crooked and there's no insanity in his family, I guess I'll have to let him go."

"But wait, father dear. You have not heard all. There is insanity in his family. His grandfather was crazy, two of his uncles died in the madhouse, and his only brother is a hopeless lunatic. Even he has been called 'eccentric.'"

"Morely that, and nothin' more!"

"Alas, there is more. He has a withered arm and a clubfoot, and his chin recedes in such a way as to make his upper teeth project somewhat like



those of a squirrel. I discovered almost at the start that I did not love him for his looks."

"Huh. I guess you didn't have to be much of a discoverer either, did you?"

"Let us not be flippant, father. The matter is too serious for that. I love Bateshenyoni!"

"Bat-what?"

"Bateshenyoni!"

"Are you talking about the fellow now or something to drink?"

"I am speaking of the count."

"Oh, the count? I see. This Bateshenyoni—what's his name, is he?"

"Yes. Count Bateshenyoni Frash-stetics."

Hold on, now, Lili—hold on right there. You know I've always tried to be a kind father to you. I've tried to do everything I could to make you happy, and I'm going to keep on doing that. I'll let you marry the fellow that Lili'll let me. If you want to marry a man that comes of a crazy family and is half crazy himself, it ain't for me to say no, because as the poet says it's a mighty little way from the temple of fate to the bughouse, after all, or words to that effect. I ain't goin' to run a man down because he has a bum wing or a game foot, either, for such things are acts of Providence, and not for us to hold up against anybody. As for his face, I will say that one of the best men I ever knew had to wear whiskers to keep people from findin' out that he hadn't any chin worth mentionin'. Some folks have an old-fashioned idea that a man can't amount to much if he ain't got a chin that takes longer to pass a given point than he does, but that's all fol-de-rol. It ain't the chin that makes the man. It's the cheek. So, as I've said, I don't lay his personal appearance up against him. But you can't have him."

"Father—don't—don't say that. I am sure that he loves me for myself alone."

"Mebby he does; but I've thought about this matter a good deal, and long ago I made up my mind that if you was bound to marry a foreigner with a title I'd stand the fun the aw-papers would poke at us—I decided to stand it for your sake. Anything to make you happy. You can imagine what they'd say if you was to go and marry such a count as this one you speak of; but I'd stand all that if I knew I was makin' you happy."

"Why do you say, then, that I can't have him?"

"Because I want you to understand, Lili, that I'm too old turned good an American to have a son-in-law with a name that I couldn't no more pronounce than I could say the Declaration of Independence backward. That's where I draw the line!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Earth as Food.**

In New Caledonia, New Guinea and in the Malay archipelago the consumption of earth as food is comparatively common. In Java and Sumatra a certain kind of clay undergoes a preliminary preparation, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then made into small tablets or cakes about as thick as a lead pencil and baked in an iron cage. When the process is over the cake of earth resembles a piece of dried pork. The Javanese eat small figures roughly modeled from clay, made to imitate animals, birds or men.

His Opinion.

"What is your opinion of love at first sight. Mr. Oldback?" queried the girl with the bushy hair, who typewrites between meals.

"Love at first sight?" growled Oldback. "Is an optical illusion."

**A Prescription**

For Constipation.

Eminent medical authorities agree that ninety per cent of their patients suffer from ailments due to clogged bowels (Constipation).

The bowels become clogged with impurities and body poisons, causing biliousness, colds, stomach troubles, headache, rheumatism, deranged liver and kidneys, etc.

A Tonic Laxative is prescribed in nearly every case. Those who need a laxative may use this prescription with the assurance that no harmful results will follow its use. It has been given to the Public in tablet form and is known as Iron-ox (Laxative Iron-ox Tablets) and are put up in aluminum packet cases.

The formula is wrapped around the case. The action of each ingredient is explained, that you may understand why Laxative Iron-ox Tablets are the safest Laxative to use; they strengthen the bowels, aid digestion, and keep the liver and kidneys healthy and active. We have secured the selling agency for Laxative Iron-ox Tablets and recommend them to our customers.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

I have taken a stray buck sheep on April 26th 1908 on my premises, owner to identify and prove same and pay for this ad and damages.

LEON J. STEPHAN.

**For Service.**

The fine young Grey Stallion 'John' owned by the subscriber, will be held for service at my farm in Maple Forest for this season. He is in fine condition, and took the first prize in his class at the Gaylord fair last season. Terms: Five Dollars at time of service and five Dollars when foal is secure. Service limited to three weeks.

NELS A. JOHNSON.

**Public Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the village clerk for building of cement sidewalks in the village of Grayling, season of 1908 under specifications on file in the office of the village clerk. Bids will be received until June 1st, 1908, the Common Council reserving the right to accept or reject all bids.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

**For Sale or Exchange.**

A 40 acre farm in Maple Forest, N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 34-28-3. There is a good frame house, tubular well, about 10 acres clear. Will sell or exchange for unimproved plains or hardwood land. Address L. J. Miller, Kingston, Tuscola County, Mich. may7-1m

**NOTICE.**

The street commissioner wants it understood that it is against our Village ordinances to allow any ashes, dirt or other debris on our streets, and to those that follow the practice that they discontinue otherwise they will be proceeded against according to ordinance.

Respectfully Yours,

JULIUS NELSON,

Commissioner.

**For Sale.**

The finest fishing resort in this section is offered for sale by Joseph Pym. It is four miles East of Grayling, fronting for 80 rods on the Anabelle River, and can be bought, if taken quick, for less than the value of the buildings, which consist of a large framed clubhouse, a six roomed residence, large boat house, carriage house, work shop, large barn and other buildings. Call on Mr. Pym or address the AVALANCHE at Grayling, Mich.

**Mortgage Sale.**

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907 by Phoebe L. Johnson of the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, to Jens Michelson of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Mich., on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock a. m. and recorded in Liber H of mortgages, on page 27, on which mortgage there is due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and eight and 16/100 dollars (\$108.16) principal and interest and an attorney fee of ten dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, this notice to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, on Saturday, August 1st 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Said premises being described as follows, to-wit: The southwest one quarter of the northwest one quarter of section thirty-two, in town twenty-seven north of range three west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th 1908.

O. PALMER

Attorney for Mortgagee

Grayling, Mich.

**Ordinance Relative to Fire Department.**

The Village of Grayling ordains that—

Sec. I. The Fire Department of the Village of Grayling shall consist of a chief, assistant chief, one fire warden and six firemen and ladders and hose carts, as the board of trustees shall from time to time direct. The chief and assistant chief shall be appointed by the trustees annually at the spring elections or as soon thereafter as may be, and they shall hold their office until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. II. The chief shall have full power, control and command over all persons whosoever at any fire; and in his absence, the assistant chief shall perform his duties in the absence of the chief and assistant chief from any fire the president and his absence the village clerk, shall discharge the duties of the chief, until the proper officer shall arrive and assume the command.</



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## SAVE NATURE'S GIFTS IS PLEA OF PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CONSERVATION SPEECH

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

### INVOCES ONLY FOR THE CHILDLESS.

By Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

Throw wide the gates of marriage, and where children are produced close together the doors of divorce. Every child is entitled, by nature, to a father and a mother, and no people should produce children who are not prepared to give them parental care for life.

The grand spectacle is presented to our eyes of a new people being gradually evolved in the United States by the mingling together of the different races of the world in varying proportions. It is of the greatest consequence to us that the final result should be the evolution of a higher and nobler type of man in America, and not degeneration of the nation.

To this end the process of evolution should be carefully studied and controlled by suitable immigration laws and by suitable laws of marriage and divorce, so that the admission of elements assimilated readily by our population and that tend to raise the standard of manhood here.

### EMOTIONAL CONTROL BRINGS POWER.

By Sylvia Roudé.

When we yield to an emotion our emotion always transforms itself into a movement. Joy, fear, anger are expressed in unconscious gestures, in a perfectly clear manner. The strong man is master of his emotions and his unconscious movements. In order to expend our strength to the best advantage is to be able to give out as little as possible under that same form of energy known as our emotions. All our emotions should be under control. The choleric man, violent, exuberant, is a feeble fellow, at the mercy of his environment. With him the nerves dominate or even abolish individual initiative. He is a creature of impulse, no matter where it originates. He is a moral and a social slave.

The man that is too lively, too petulant, dispenses his forces as quickly as they are produced. He never has but a small amount of energy to concentrate on something really useful, although he attacks his problems with vim and even with violence. A man who wishes to have strength for the right occasions must husband his resources and hold careful watch over his daily movements.

Such a man has the advantage in that by his victory of will power over his emotional tendencies, over his animal centers and human instincts, he has purified his judgment, reinforced his mental powers, and given

himself the capacity for discrimination in many other matters between the important and the insignificant, the useful and the idle.

### THE CHURCH'S INTEREST IN LABOR.

By Rev. Charles Stedman.

The labor union is not the labor question. If all the unions were wiped out of existence the question would remain. This is the era of the common man. The common man, the workingman, is coming to his own. Unless that victory is based on sound principles, the last state will be worse than the first. The square deal for every man should be our ideal. We are making mistakes, but we are making progress. If the church did not care about the conditions of labor, I tell you right now I'd get out of the church. But the church does care. Christ gave no social system; He set out to better the individual.

Josh Billings once said: "Before you can have an honest horse race you must have an honest human race." I guess there was lots of horse sense in that statement. It is not so much a question of man's surroundings, but what he is within, within himself, that has to do with composing the social unrest.

The church herself has created this increased social unrest, in showing people the heights to which they might attain. That is as Jesus Christ would have it—a healthy dissatisfaction with personal conditions to teach men how to rise higher.

### BANKERS' SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

By Senator Dewey of New York.

Bankers do not claim that they are in business for philanthropy or their health. They do not deny that they desire to make all the money they legitimately can, to pay good dividends to their stockholders, and strengthen their institutions by adding to their surplus. But no student of finance can rise from a study of what the bankers, not only of New York, but of Chicago and other large cities, did in the recent crisis without feeling that the banks of the country are officered and managed by wise, level-headed, exceptionally able and patriotic men.

No better public service can be rendered by bank officers and directors than to keep the machinery of commerce going and to maintain strong and solvent the institutions upon which the credit and business, the employment and the living of the people depend.

### ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF GOVERNORS, OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT MEN.

### NATURAL RESOURCES THE TOPIC

"Reckless and Wasteful Use" of Timber and Minerals Condemned by Nation's Executive.

Washington correspondence:

The White House was the scene Wednesday of the assembling of many of the most notable figures in the political and industrial life of the nation. It was perhaps one of the most representative gatherings that have ever met to consider a great public question in that historic mansion. The occasion was the conference by President Roosevelt with the Governors of practically all the States and Territories to consider the broad question of conservation of the country's natural resources.

The men who know how the natural resources of the country have been wasted—captains of industry who have dealt with these resources and experts who have studied the conditions—told of the nation's prodigality in the exploitation and consumption of its natural resources.

Representing the government were the President of the United States, the Vice President, the cabinet, justices of the United States Supreme Court and members of both houses of Congress. The States were represented by their chief executives and the conferees appointed by them. The industries were represented by Andrew Carnegie, the iron master; James J. Hill, the genius of railway expansion; John Mitchell, the labor leader; Prof. T. C. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago, and Dr. I. C. White, State geologist of West Virginia and perhaps the leading expert on coal in the United States. The specially invited guests included three men mentioned as Democratic presidential candidates—William Jennings Bryan, Judge George Gray of Delaware and Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota. The subjects considered included the use and conservation of mineral resources, resources of the land and resources of the waters.

The conference was opened by the President with an address on "Conservation as a National Duty." The program for the day included addresses by Andrew Carnegie on "Ores and Related Minerals," and by Dr. I. C. White, professor of geology, University of West Virginia, and State geologist of that State, on "Mineral Fuels." Former President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, led the general discussion on coal mining.

The President's speech is not controversial. Nor is it an alarm cry to the people. It does not even voice a demand for remedial legislation. On the contrary it is a simple plea couched in businesslike and statesmanlike terms for constructive action upon the weightiest problem now before the nation. Upon the practical, homely plea that a father must provide for his sons Mr. Roosevelt rests his whole case. Using almost the same figure Mr. Gifford Pinchot has recently said: "We have hitherto as a nation taken the same course as does at first the young man who comes into possession of his property. It is time for a change."

Our wonderfully rapid development has led us to destroy needlessly our forests, to waste our mineral wealth in careless mining and still more careless use, to exhaust our soils and to ruthlessly neglect our rivers for the sake of faster transportation by steam. Our duty to the next generation makes it imperative that we should do better in all these respects. How this new business system shall be installed or what form it shall take the President does not attempt to dictate. Having called together a national council he properly leaves the ways and means to the determination of the councilors, laying down only the policy of Washington that water ways, forests, agricultural and mineral wealth should be treated as one indivisible subject in all plans made for their proper use and conservation. He closes by citing important judicial decisions indicating how far such plans may go under the fundamental law.

Neither the primitive man nor the pioneer was aware of any duty to posterity in dealing with the natural resources.

When the American settler felled the forest, he felt that there was plenty of wood left for the man who came after him. When he exhausted the soil of his farm he felt that his son would go west and take up his abode. So it was with his immediate successors. When the farmer sold his farm he thought only of using the money rather than boats for moving his produce and supplies. Now all this is changed. On the average the son of the farmer of today must make his living on his father's farm. There is a difficulty in doing this if the father will exercise wisdom. No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are over the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unparliamentary for the nation or the States to permit the further destruction of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall have as much timber as the present generation has.

Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land to the national domain by irrigation of the arid and semiarid regions and by drainage of great tracts of swamp land in the humid regions.

We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the construction of great waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts. We are now planning to build a great canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and from the northern lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi river.

But all these various uses of our natural resources are closely connected with the conservation of our forests, and not in a haphazard and piecemeal fashion. We are going to recognize as never before the right of the nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of natural resources.

As a people we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the republic for his own present profit. The time has come when we must recognize the right of the nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of natural resources.

### Just as "any right-thinking father" endeavors to lay a foundation for the promotion of the fortunes of his son, so should this nation strive to build and save for the next generation—this was the keynote of President Roosevelt's address at the opening of the conference on the conservation of natural resources.

If the future is not wisely anticipated, President Roosevelt believes, the country as a whole will suffer greatly. Inasmuch as it is now within the power of the government and of the people to begin a sane and sensible program of conservation, why not do it? The President emphasized these points strongly. He opened his speech with a word of welcome, and then said in part:

This conference on the conservation of natural resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problem now before the nation; and the occasion is one of the most important that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them to continue.

It is almost impossible for us in this day to realize how little our revolutionary ancestors knew of the great store of natural resources whose discovery and use have been such vital factors in the growth and greatness of this nation. And how little they required to take from this store in order to satisfy their needs.

Our knowledge and use of the resources of the present territory of the United States have increased a hundredfold. Indeed, the growth of this nation by the forests makes one of the most striking and important chapters in the history of the world.

Our growth has been due to the rapid development, and also to the fact that it should be said, to the rapid destruction, of our natural resources. Nature has supplied us in the United States, and still supplies us to some extent, with resources in a more lavish degree than have been known in any other time or with any other people.

Our position in the world has been attained by the use of these resources; but we are more, and not less, dependent upon what we have at any previous time of history since the days of primitive man.

The use of all of our natural resources, which are our national resources as well, is the great material question of our time.

I have asked you to come together now because the enormous consumption of these resources and the threat of imminent exhaustion due to reckless and wasteful use, once more call for common effort and common action.

From the States their legislative enactments of moral purpose, it is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly upon the wise and intelligent use of our natural resources.

It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity. Finally, it is equally clear that these resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion.

While I am anxious with the belief that its landed possessions were illimitable and capable of supporting all the people who might desire to live upon them, it is already the limit of unsettled land is in sight, and indeed but little land fitted for agricultural purposes remains unoccupied. That which can be reclaimed by irrigation and drainage.

Timber and Coal. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half of the timber is now gone.

We began with coal fields more extensive than those of any other nation and with iron ore regarded as inexhaustible, and many other natural resources of both iron and coal in sight.

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1471—Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. of England, killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.

1603—The principle of the appropriation act adopted by the Commonwealth and definitely established.

1747—William of Nassau appointed Stadtholder of the Netherlands.

1776—Rhode Island declared itself free of Great Britain, the first of the thirteen American colonies to take such action.

1778—Norfolk, Va., occupied by the British.

1794—U. S. Postoffice Department established by Congress.

1799—Bonaparte defeated at St. Jean d'Acre. . . . Seringapatam taken by the British and the empire of Hyder Ali extinguished by the death of his son, Sultan Tipoo Sahib.

1804—Dutch surrendered the island of Surinam to the British.

1806—Robert Morris, the financier of the American revolution, died in Philadelphia.

1812—Americans evacuated York, Canada, after setting fire to the city.

1814—Oswego, N. Y., taken by a combined force of British and Canadian troops.

1826—Ex-Empress Eugenie of France born in Granada.

1828—Text act repealed by the British Parliament.

1840—Many lives and much property lost by tornado in Adams county, Mississippi.

1846—Gen. Taylor, in command of the army of occupation in Texas, marched to the relief of Fort Brown.

1852—Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States, born.

1853—The General, the first Atlantic steamer to Quebec, arrived at that port.

1854—Sultan of Turkey gave a banquet in honor of Emperor Napoleon.

1857—The Indian mutineers seized Delhi.

1858—Minnesota admitted to statehood.

1864—Battle of the Wilderness began. . . . The Danes defeated the Allies in a naval battle off Heligoland.

1865—Last fight in the Civil War at Palmetto Ranch, Texas.

1868—Argument in the impeachment trial of President Johnson closed.

1870—The ironclad ship *Invincible* launched.

1883—Battle at Batoche.

1886—Six policemen killed by anarchists in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

1900—Pearcy discovered the northern coast of Greenland.

1902—Revolutionists in San Domingo deposed President Jimenez.

1904—The Japanese captured Fengwangcheng, the Russians retreating without giving battle.

1905—More than a score of lives lost in a tornado near Marquette, Kan.

1906—The Dominion government took over the defenses at Esquimaux.

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### THE TRUTH ABOUT MEDIUMS.

Perfectly Healthy People Often Possess Abnormal Powers.

"I have had a good deal of experience with mediums, and I've come to the conclusion that they all start with at least some small basis of abnormal power. Is it not rather suggestive that the number of practicing mediums does not materially increase? If it were a mere matter of deception, would there not be thousands at the trade? As a matter of fact, there are not fifty advertising mediums in New York at this moment, though, of course, the number is kept down by the feeling that it is a bit disreputable to acknowledge possession of these powers.

"There are nice ones. My own mother had this power in her youth, so my father tells me. Her people were living in Wisconsin at the time, and the settlers from many miles around came to see her perform. An uncle, when a boy of four, did automatic writing, and an aunt recently wrote to me in relation to my book, 'The Tyranny of the Dark,' that for two years (beginning when she was about 17) these powers of darkness made her life a hell. There are many recent people who are possessed by strange forces, but are shy of confessing these abnormalities. Ask your family physician. He will tell you that he always has at least one patient who is troubled by occult powers. They call it 'hysteria,' which doesn't explain anything. Many apparently healthy people possess the more elementary of these powers—often without knowing it."—Hamlin Garland in Everybody's.

### CATHEDRAL MADE OF MATCHES.

A coal miner named Wilhelm Lempertz arrived here a few days ago with a cathedral—a cathedral made of matches. He came from Fort Arthur, Texas, where he had been employed until recently. The cathedral represents two years of Lempertz's labor,

such painstaking labor as few men are capable of performing.

For 20 years Lempertz has been a coal miner. He worked in the mines of Germany and America, but a few years ago he had to give up mining on account of ill-health. While he was ill he did various things to while away the time. One day he started to build a toy cathedral, patterned after a picture he saw in a magazine. His building materials were matches and glue, his tools a pocket knife and a glue



BUILT OF 2,000,000 SPLINTERS.

brush. The plan was laid out for a building 14 feet high, 14 feet long and 7 feet wide. He worked with remarkable patience, often times putting in all his waking hours at his task. After two years of almost continuous application, the job was finished.

The walls of the cathedral, the towers and turrets, the galleries and steeples, the ornaments—all are of matches. It took more than 2,000,000 matches to build the church and more than 100 pounds of glue used in fastening the 2,000,000 matches securely.—New York Press.

### The Explosive Force of Water.

Water, looked upon as the tamest of liquids, is as great an explosive as dynamite, under certain conditions. In one day water breaks up more earth and rock than all the gunpowder, gun-cotton and dynamite in the world do in a year. These explosives can be controlled by human agency, but water does not hold itself accountable to man. It runs into the ground, freezes, expands and splits the soil into little pieces. Finding a crack in a huge rock, it repeats the same process, forcing it asunder. If frozen in the pores of a tree it often explodes with a report like a gunshot and the force of a dynamite bomb.—Dundee Advertiser.

### Story of a War Trophy.

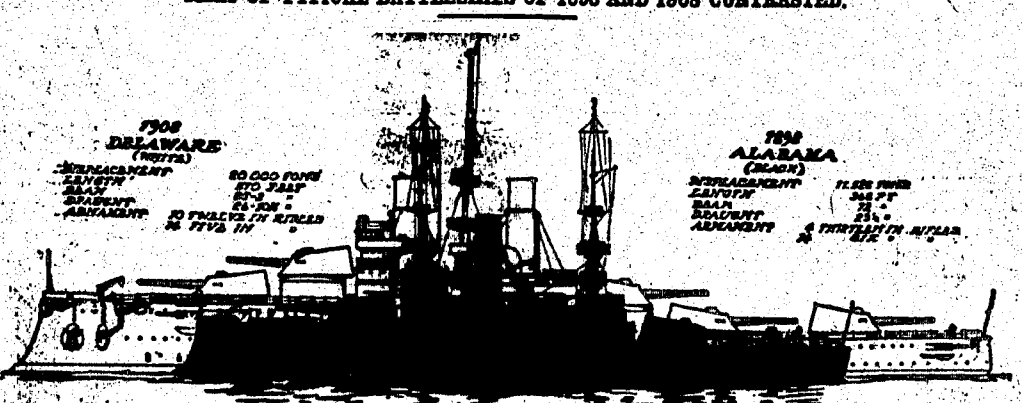
Bose Garth, of Clinton, probably made the first corn sheller used in Missouri. Fifty years ago, in 1858, he devised one from water oak plank and tannery nails. He used it on his farm until 1881, when Price's men came through there, saw it was a good thing and took it down to Jackson's mill, where it was used to shell the corn which was ground into meal for Confederate soldiers. The old corn sheller was lost track of for a number of years by its maker, but afterward he was informed that it was being preserved at Washington among other curious trophies captured from the South.—Clinton Democrat.

### Broke the Law.

"What got me into trouble? Failure to ignore the law." "That seems odd." "Not at all. I couldn't resist the temptation to give the law a swift kick."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

After an affecting scene at a play the men all blow their noses vigorously, and the women pat their eyes. A man's way of crying is to blow his nose.

### SIZES OF TYPICAL BATTLESHIPS OF 1896 AND 1906 CONTRASTED.



Rear Admiral Coghlan, whose vessel, the Raleigh, rendered such conspicuous service at the battle of Manila Bay, tells the Philadelphia Ledger of the important changes which have taken place in the navy since that memorable battle of ten years ago.

"The greatest change," said the Admiral, "has, of course, been the great increase in the strength of our navy. Never in the history of the world has a nation increased its sea power within any period of ten years as we have since the war with Spain. We had then four battleships. We now have 25, nearly all of which are in commission. The four others which are under construction should soon be ready for service. You might emphasize this: that any one of these newer battleships which we have built since the battle of Manila would have been more than a match for the entire fleet which Admiral Dewey commanded.

"The other advances. They have been notable and rapid. There is the increase in the rapidity of fire. We now have actual rapid fire. But in those days such advances as we were introducing might be described, and leading to, well, say, decrease of speed of fire that

would be the best way to express what we were doing then. Then the minimum of time required between shots of the heavy pieces was two and a half minutes. Now the maximum is about 40 seconds.

"The improved gun mechanism permitted of a vastly increased rapidity in firing. The telescopic sight brought about a vast improvement in accuracy, especially when firing at long range. One observer had become so much impressed with this accuracy that he sought to tell about it in this wise: The captain peering through his binoculars at a ship just above the horizon, says to the captain of a six-inch gun: 'Hilt that fellow on the bridge in the eye.' 'Aye, aye,' says the gun captain, 'which eye?'

Among the numerous other improvements the Admiral noted the advance in armor construction, a progress so great that the 11 inches which the new Connecticut carries has greater resisting power than the 18 inches which the Oregon and her class carried. Still another important advance is the smokeless powder with which our magazines are now supplied, this being vastly superior to the old smoking, brown hexagonal with which we fought out the war with Spain.

### BRINGS NEWS OF 10,000 KILLED.

Steamer Titan Has Details of Tidal Wave Engulfing Chinese.

News of one of the greatest disasters that China has ever known, a sudden tidal bore in the Yangtze-kang, which involved the loss of nearly 10,000 lives at Hankow, was brought to Seattle by the steamer Titan. A bore twenty-six feet in height passed without warning down the river, over which hung thousands of junka, sampans and small boats, wrecking large river steamers.

Some 3,000 Chinese were sleeping in sampans and small craft and met sheds and huts by the river side at Hankow and they were enveloped by the great wave, which swept away broken junka, splintered sampans and a heterogeneous mass of debris, with swarms of drowned Chinese mixed with the wreckage. The scenes for many days after the disaster were horrible, the river side being strewn with dead and debris of wrecked craft for many miles.

Federal officers at Denver, Colo., have arrested the Rev. Ira B. Williams, a preacher of I.R.C. faith, on the charge of having sent through the mails libelous and defamatory matter upon the conduct of the President of the United States. The defamations were posted on the envelope, but Mr. Williams denies putting it there.

The Owen Sound Savings Bank and Trust Company and the Farmers County Bank and Trust Company, both of Owen Sound, Ont., are declining to receive deposits and have suspended cash payments pending a proposed reorganization of both institutions.

### Death from Blow on Funny Bone.

Strange indeed was the form in which death came to Abel B. Gaston, son of Dr. W. F. Gaston of Plainfield, N. J. The young man, 18 years old and very popular, was a student at the local high school. With other members of the school young Gaston was attending a class reception a few days ago, and while waiting with Miss Margaret Lambert, struck an iron pillar in seeking to avoid other dancers. A sharp corner caught the funny bone, commonly known as the "funny bone," and he immediately complained of numbness in the limbs. He was assisted to an ante-room, where he became unconscious, remaining thus until death, about 30 hours later. Four physicians diagnosed the trouble as meningitis, and worked hard to restore the sufferer. They ascertained that the attack was the direct result of the blow on the elbow.

### New Picture Telegraphy.

How Edward Bell, a French engineer, has devised an entirely new principle for the successful transmission of photographs (1000 miles over a telegraph wire) is told in the April Current Literature, a journal from London Engineering. That principle is the effect of light rays on a photographic plate, namely that the plate does its capacity to reveal when immersed in water. When a picture is printed on this the highest portions are the deepest and the darkest the shallowest projections. To transmit these radiations in a corresponding surface at a distance it is only necessary to produce electric current oscillations corresponding to the relief of the various portions of the picture, and then to reconstruct them into light fluctuations.



Rosen, once a peerless sprinter, was badly beaten at the Aqueduct track in his first start this season.

The two Cornell four-oared shells crashed into each other on the river and both were put out of commission.

There seems to be every probability that an English lawn tennis team will play in America during the coming summer.

Many turfmen believe that a hard fight will be made in the Tennessee Legislature next winter to repeal the anti-pool selling laws.

The farmers at Ames, in their track squad, are developing some men in the weight events who may make a showing in the conference meet in Chicago.

Tom Jones leads the first basemen of the American League with 991; Williams leads the second basemen with 1000; Lord leads the third basemen with 1000, and Wagner of Boston the shortstops with 1000.

Notwithstanding the anti-race track laws enacted in the last Legislature in Tennessee, Montgomery Park and Billings Park, respectively, the homes for training and trotting horses at Memphis, will remain open as homes for the horses. Indiana university is to have another world's champion if present prospects prove a success. "Long John" Miller, the variety high jumper, bids fair to win as much fame as Le Roy Sasse, who became the world's champion pole vaulter while a student there two years ago. Miller recently cleared the bar in the high jump at 6 feet 2 inches.

Lucien Lyons, who rode Wirth to victory in the American Derby of 1902 at Chicago, has been engaged by Richard Croker to ride for him on the Detroit turf this year.

Parkie McFarland intends to retire from the turf after two more years' racing and will try his luck at the stock yards, where he first got his start, but in an entirely different role.

In the National League Roger leads the catchers, Chas. the first basemen, Parke the second basemen, Leach the third basemen, all having averages of







## Crawford Avalanche.

G. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months.....75  
Three Months.....40  
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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY, 21

## HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A woman's bureau drawer will hold half a ton of clothes, A parson, some bandboxes, and goodness only knows

How many scores of other things within it she may store,

And yet there's always lots of room for twice as many more.

But give a man that self-same drawer and just one pair of socks,

An undershirt, some dirty cuffs, an empty collar box,

And when he's put them in, its capacity he'll glut,

And fill it up as awful full, he'll never get it shut.

What is your weight in your home and social circle? Test it by considering how many pounds of good nature you have contributed to make your home and friends more cheerful. An ounce of sweetness will make you weigh more at home than a pound of undue harshness, or of forgetfulness.

If you can help enough to keep your household machinery in perfect running order without making a machine of yourself, do so by all means. White floors are lovely, shining tinware is very fine, spotless windows and highly polished silver are a delight; the mending basket, empty every week is much to be desired, but there are things of more importance, and if it all depends on one pair of hands, one back, and one set of nerves, for Heaven's sake, for your own sake, for your children's sake, don't.

Don't be afraid to do your duty. A man who has opinions of his own and courage to advocate them, will be sure to have opposition in this world, because he runs across or contrary to other people's opinions, but just keep straight ahead if your cause is right and your conscience clear. Don't bother yourself about what people say; life is too short for that. Some will abuse you through envy, and others for want of sense, others still for want of principle and some because they honestly differ from you; but if you keep right on openly, manfully, intelligently and with proper dignity of character, honesty of purpose and self respect, those who honestly differ with you will respect you and your opinion.

Natural tact will do much, but it cannot supply the place of education. When a woman has learned to make a pudding she has learned but the smallest part of her duty. She needs to know how to sit at the table and dispense a hospitality so cordial and enlivening that the pudding shall be forgotten. There are a thousand women who can make a pudding where there is one who is mistress of her servants, of her children, of her husband, of her home, of her position. A woman who is all such a description implies one who must fit herself for it by cherishing great thoughts, and a noble appreciation of her responsibility. She must be mistress of a store of ideas and an exhaustless fund of general knowledge. The sphere of the woman is to preside over the home as its light and inspiration. No charms so captivating, no grace so irresistible, no spirits so exuberant, no wit so cheery, no conversation so fascinating, no culture so varied but can find in the home a fit place for their varied charms.

The want of true culture in this world causes more unhappiness than does the presence of poverty. Kindness, thoughtfulness and courtesy are not remarkable commodities, but they are qualities indispensable to symmetrical character. Eyes open to the truth see that true culture is not exclusiveness but approachableness; not haughtiness but agreeableness; that shallow pretensions of social supremacy based on bank accounts are the sign of coarseness, not culture; that lofty airs are the mark of low breeding, not high; that true culture, like charity, is not puffed up, vaunteth not itself, is kind, is companionable and gives sympathy with every phase of life, and ability to work most successfully for human welfare and advancement. Character makes the man; character plus culture makes the gentleman, and the true gentleman is the real nobleman of this world. Culture is the rose on the breast of character. Wear it that you may make life not only useful and honorable, but high, sweet and helpful, noble and divine.

## Be Up and Doing.

Whoever becomes a man of influence by sitting, grieving and moaning under the heavy of despondency? What dreamer ever benefits the world, his friends or himself? There is nothing like action coupled with cheer-

fulness. We see it everywhere. Who is sitting on that empty barrel at the corner? A man with no energy—a prey to grief. He does not know what to do or how to start. Who is that man standing in the market place? A lazy, do-little, shiftless sort of a fellow, hardly earning his bread and butter, whining hard times and nothing to do. Do you wish to become such a character? If not, arouse yourself. Away from the arm chair, up from the gutter, out of the downy bed! Move your arms, kick your feet and stir about. Give the blood a chance to circulate through the veins, and the air of heaven to enter your lungs. Seize the first job presented and dispatch it at once; up for the pay and get another forthwith.

You will soon earn enough to purchase a wheelbarrow or hand cart and then you will begin to live. Who knows what you will become? Energy is half omnipotent. Small beginnings and large gains. A penny well turned brings a large fortune. Resolve, then do something and be something and our word for it you will thank us for this plain spoken advice.

## The Girl You Like.

She is the girl who is not "too bright and good" to be able to find joy and pleasure all over the world.

She is the girl who appreciates the fact that she cannot always have the first choice of everything in the world.

She is the girl who is not aggressive and does not find joy in inciting aggressive people.

She is the girl who has tact enough not to say the very thing that would cause the skeleton in her friend's closet to rattle its bones.

She is the girl who, whether it is warm or cold, clear or stormy, finds no fault with the weather.

She is the girl who, when you invite her any place, compliments you by looking her best.

She is the girl who is sweet and womanly to look at and listen to, and who doesn't strike you as a poor imitation of demi-mondaine.

She is the girl who makes this world a pleasant place because she is so pleasant herself.

And, by and by, when you come to think of it, isn't she the girl who makes you feel she likes you, and, therefore, you like her?

## FORGET IT.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd,

A leader of men, marching fearless and proud,

And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud

Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,

It's a pretty good thing to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away,

In a closet, guarded and kept from the day,

In the dark, and whose showing, whose sudden display

Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a spot in the life of a friend,

(We all have such spots concealed, world without end),

Whose touching his heart-strings would play on and rend,

Till the shame of its showing no grieving could mend,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy

Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,

That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing, just the least little sin,

Whose telling would cork up a laugh or the grin

Of a man you don't like, for the Lord's sake keep it in.

Don't—don't be a knocker; right here stick a pin.

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

The most radical labor bill ever passed by a state legislature will be laid before Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma in a few days for his approval, and it is believed he will sign it. Under the provisions of the measure passed a few days ago by the senate and passed through the house by a large majority wages will be based on the profits of the employer, and the state labor commissioner is given arbitrary power to order an increase or decrease, as he may think the facts warrant. The constitutional convention last summer put a clause in the constitution establishing the state department of labor and making the labor commissioner an elective officer.

## Great Men Fond of Tea.

Like all things in the world we met with opposition at the first thought or knowledge of it. There were some who called it a filthy custom, while others held that it would dwarf the body and destroy personal beauty. Samuel Johnson tells us that he was a hard-boned and shameless tea drinker who for 10 years diluted his meals with only the infusion of the fascinating plant, who with tea amused the evening with tea soaked the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning. Thackeray, Shakespeare and Lamb were all devotees to the tea-cup. "Meanwhile, let us have a sip of tea. The afternoon glow is brightening the bamboo, the fountain are bubbling with delight, the soughing of the pines is heard in our bottle. Let us dream a reverie, and linger in the beautiful foolishness of things."

## NEW DEVICE FOR AUTO DRIVERS.

Driver Tones of Trumpet Used to Make Pedestrians Jump.

The salesman displayed a silver horn similar to a trumpet—a silver trumpet with three stops.

"In automobilism this is now the only thing," he said. "The weird shrill wall, the gruff hock-hock, the shrill whistle, all have been superseded by the silver notes of this trumpet which you blow yourself."

He put it to his lips and blew a reveille.

"You must blow it yourself," he said. "The instrument is not to be worked with a rubber ball. It must be put to the lips."

"Something like coaching, eh? Only, in coaching it is the groom who blows the horn, but in automobilism the owner blows it, taking great pride in his skill."

"All over France, as the great shining cars rush along, you hear brief snatches of beautiful musical phrases, and you see, beside the chauffeur, a proud young man in a sable coat, playing his trumpet with passionate absorption."

"Sometimes it is a girl who handles the trumpet. That is indeed a pretty thing to see—a rosy, yellow-haired girl, let us say, in lustrous black seal skin, holding the trumpet to her red lips, and giving you, as she goes playing by, a roguish glance out of her clear blue eyes."

## SOLICITOUS IN THE EXTREME.

Scotch Barrister's Remarkable Care for Friend's Safety.

A wet and witty Scotch barrister one Saturday encountered an equally bachelonian judicial friend in the course of a walk to Leith. Remembering that he had a good leg of mutton roasting for dinner, he invited his friend to accompany him home, and they accordingly dined together. After dinner was over, wine and cards commenced; and as the two friends were alike fond of each of these recreations, neither ever thought of reminding the other of the advance of time till the next day, as it happened, about a quarter before 11 o'clock. The judge then rising to depart, the host walked behind him to the outer door, with a candle in each hand, by way of showing him out. "Tak' care, my lord, tak' care," cried the kind host, most anxiously holding the candles out of the door into the sunny street, along which the people were pouring to church, "tak' care; there's two steps."

## Thumb Bells.

The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thimble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1695.

Thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.

The first thimble introduced into Siam was a bridal gift from the king to the queen; it was shaped like a lotus bud, made of gold and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the queen's name—Church Electic.

## When Age Troubles Women.

"Women," said a marriage license clerk, "often lie about their age in the certificate. Look here. This is a letter from a woman now, asking me if a little age lie will legitimate her marriage. She says she is 36 and her fiancé thinks her 29. She wants, naturally, to maintain the illusion. I get such letters every week. I reply, if stamps are inclosed, that there is no law against these lies. After all, they do no harm, do they? Yes? No?"

"There's a law against them in Australia. There, only the other day, a divorce was granted a man on the plea that his wife had lied about her age to him. She was, it seems, 46, but he had thought her only 35."

## Made to Feel Young.

"Last week I celebrated my twenty-sixth birthday," announced the bachelor girl. "It made me feel suddenly very old, and I was very, very blue. That night, to cheer me up, my chum took me to the theater. We were having the most beautiful time, when a gray-haired lady in the row behind leaned forward and said to me, 'Little girl, does your mother know you are here?' That settled it. If I was 26, at least I didn't look it. I went home much cheered and decided that I wouldn't have to take to knitting work and an ear trumpet this year at least."

## A Startling Truth.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history at Harvard, is a man whose hobbies run alongside of his work. Lately he acquired a desire for statistics and began seeking them with his accustomed energy. He was very much impressed with the mortality figures, and, meeting his colleague, Prof. Grandgent, in the yard, addressed him mournfully:

"I've been looking up mortality statistics, Grandgent, and what do you think? A man dies every time I breathe!"—Lippincott's.

## Coming, Not Going.

Mrs. Frankley—I heard Mr. Sneeky telling his wife that he saw you going into a saloon yesterday.

Mr. Frankley—That statement isn't exactly correct. He saw me "coming" into a saloon. I saw him hiding behind the free-lunch counter.

## Modern Robin Hoods.

In England nothing has taken the place of the native genius for archery. Perhaps the reason is that the old skill of wrist and eye is turned on to games, and we have lost not a quality, but a proper exercise for it. Soon, it is to be hoped, Robin Hoods and Little Johns will be found making bulls with the Morris tube, instead of splitting winds with the arrow, over half the villages of England.—Country Gentleman and Land and Water.

## Teachers Examination.

There will be held an examination for teachers Thursday and Friday, June 10th and 11th, at the court house in Grayling. The examinations will be along the following line:

READING.  
Birds, Bees and Sharp Eyes-Burroughs.

ARITHMETIC.  
Fractions.  
Denominate numbers.  
Fundamental operations with contractions.  
Mental analysis.  
Cancellation with problems.

GRAMMAR.  
Verbs: voice, mood, tense, conjugation.  
Adjectives: classes, comparison, uses.  
Sentence study, syntax analysis.  
Pronouns: inflections, forms and uses.

GEOGRAPHY.  
Michigan: physiography, resources, transportation, cities, commerce, education, mining.  
Canada: Same as for Michigan.  
Europe: Same as for Michigan, including divisions and forms of government.  
The world's drainage systems.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.  
Powers and duties of the President of the United States.  
The Cabinet.  
The United States Senate.  
UNITED STATES HISTORY.  
The Colonial Period.  
The Spanish American War.  
The Revolution and the Critical Period.  
The history of the two political parties in their relation to the history of banking.  
Biographical studies of:  
a. Alexander Hamilton.  
b. U. S. Grant.  
c. William McKinley.

MICHIGAN HISTORY.  
The French and English Periods 1641-1670 and 1670-1796.  
Current events.

## Sale of State Tax Lands.

Auditor General's Department.  
Lansing, April 1, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1904 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Auditor General, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Auditor General, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY,  
Auditor General.

## NOTICE.

The Board of Review of the Village of Grayling will be in session at the Township hall, May 28 and 29, 1908.

F. NARRIN,  
Assessor.

## NOTICE.

The Board of Review of the Township of Grayling will be in session at the Township hall, June 2, 3 and 8th 1908.

J. NIEDERER,  
Supervisor.

## It Reached the Spot.

Mr. E. Humphrey, who owns a large general store at Omega, O., and is president of the Adams County Telephone Co., as well as of the Home Telephone Co., of Pike County, O., says of Dr. King's New Discovery: "It saved my life once. At least I think it did. It seemed to reach the spot—the very seat of my cough, when everything else failed. Dr. King's New Discovery not only reaches the cough spot; it heals the sore spots and the weak spots in throat, lungs and chest. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

A bunch of farming tools practically new, including one hay-rake, one mower, one harrow, one two horse cultivator, one, one horse seed drill, one plow and a cutting box for sheep. received within thirty days. You can steal them. Call on or address, Floyd Kirk, Grayling Mich. may 21 2t

## A Californian's Luck.

"The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a box of Bucken's Arnica Salve," writes Chas. F. Budahn, of Tracy, California. "Two 25c. boxes cured me of an annoying case of itching piles, which had troubled me for years and had yielded to no other treatment." Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's Drug store.

## Sealed Bids.

Bids for the building of a new tool-shed for the township of Grayling will be received until May 20, 1908. The right to refuse any or all bids is reserved. Specifications given by John J. Neiderer, Supervisor.

## To the Public.

You are hereby notified that your dog license is due and payable to the Village Clerk June 1st 1908 good for one year according to an ordinance which was enacted April 23, 1906. If not paid by that time, the pound master may take possession of said dog and pound said dog or dogs, by which extra and unnecessary expenses will be incurred.

H. P. OLSON,  
Village Clerk.

## Mythological Addenda.

Achilles was suiking in his test. "No more of this camping out for me," he said. "It took us all day to get the tent pitched according to directions." Implacable, he went on suiking, as advertised.—The Sunday Magazine.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE

Having tried all other remedies, will you continue to suffer through false pride?

## Don't Be Foolish

Repeated Eye Headaches sap one's vitality and bring about a general nervous breakdown.

Let Me Relieve your Headache by Removing the cause.

Save your Eyes and nervous energy.

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Graduate Optometrist.

## For your System's Sake

That you may be better able to withstand the rigors of our more or less strenuous Spring sake—

REXALL

Sarsaparilla Tonic

The peer, if not the superior of any tonic in the market. Try a bottle to-day under our personal guarantee. Your money back if not satisfied. Price 75 cents.

## A. M. LEWIS & CO.,

The Rexall Store

Grayling, - - - Mich.

## BIRTH MONTH SPOON

I was busy all last week cleaning house, so did not have time to tell you about the nice things I have in stock.

Just drop in and look around for yourself.

My prices will surprise you too.

Ask to see the new Birth Month Spoons, something entirely new.

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

## YATER'S

Rheumatic & Neuralgia

REMEDY

TRADE MARK

JOHN M. YATER.

MADE FROM HERBS.

Equally Good for Man or Beast.

HELPS AND CURES.

First manufactured from March 2d to 9th, 1907. Cures Neuralgia in 20 minutes and Rheumatism in from one to twenty days; and Lambe Back, Headache, Side or Stomach Ache, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, Bee Stings, Fly Bites, Etc., in from ten to twenty minutes.

Put up and sold by

JOHN M. YATER,

(Box 92) Roscommon, Michigan.

For sale at the Central Drug Store.

## C. F. Thompson

Painter and Decorator

Making a specialty of

Paper-hanging, Sign-

writing, Blending and all

kind of fancy painting

neatly done.

## TRY ME!!

All orders left at th. Burton

House will receive prompt attention.

## DYNAMITE YOUR STUMPS

Ask your Dealer for

## Ajax Dynamite

It is the best dynamite in the market. It is the only dynamite that will burn in the water. It is the only dynamite that will burn in the water. It is the only dynamite that will burn in the water.

THE WORLD'S BEST CLIMATE

is not entirely free from disease, on the high elevations fevers prevail, while on the lower levels malaria is encountered to a greater or less extent according to altitude. To overcome climate ailments, malaria, jaundice, biliousness, fever and ague, and general debility, the most effective remedy is Electric Bitters, the great alterative and blood purifier; the antidote for every form of bodily weakness, nervousness, and inactivity. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's drug store. Price 50c.

1878. 1908.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

## RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

## Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

## Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson & Co.

Spring is Here!

So don't waste time, but get ready now.

Ladies' Lawn Shirt Waists, all the latest patterns, plain and fancy weaves.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Copenhagen Blue, Tobacco Brown, Navy Blue, and Black in Merry Widow Models. Prices \$2.25 to \$10.00.

White Goods everything that is new in washable fabrics, small and large checks, fancy weaves and stripes.

All the best standard makes of Gingham in every new style and weave.

Louise Silk in Brown, Blue and White, fancy and plain patterns the latest fad for Ladies' Waist at 50 cents.

Mens' dress suits in all the new patterns \$8 to \$20.

Mens' and Ladies' Tan and Gun Metal shoes and Oxford at \$2.25 to \$3.50.

## A. KRAUS & SON.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT in each town and district to sell our

8.0 SELF-HEALING TIRES 4.00

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
BRAYLING, ILL. MICHIGAN.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Football Season in Base Ball League.

# NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W. L. W. L.

Chicago .... 15 7 Boston .... 13 13

Philadelphia 13 0 Cincinnati 11 12

Pittsburg ... 12 0 St. Louis... 10 17

New York... 13 11 Brooklyn... 9 18

AMERICAN LEAGUE.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York	10	8	St. Louis	13	13
Philadelphia	10	10	Detroit	11	12
Cleveland	13	10	Washington	0	15
Chicago	12	12	Boston	8	18

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Toledo	15	8	Louisville	17	12
Indianapolis	18	10	Kansas City	11	10
Columbus	17	11	Minneapolis	7	20
Milwaukee	10	11	St. Paul	7	20

WESTERN LEAGUE.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Omaha	17	8	Lincoln	12	14
Denver	10	10	Des Moines	10	10
Sioux City	13	11	Pueblo	7	10

## AUTO KILLING CALLED MURDER.

Rich Seattle Man Found Guilty for Running Down Child.

Guy B. Stratton, a wealthy lumberman, was found guilty in Seattle of murder in the second degree for running down with his automobile and killing 5-year-old Henrietta Johnson, daughter of a laborer, while she was returning from Sunday school Jan. 20. Stratton drove the machine. This is the first trial by jury under the provisions of the law governing accidents by automobiles passed by the last Legislature. The penalty is from one to twenty years in the penitentiary with a fine of \$5,000.

## DEFENDED CRAPSEY; OUSTED.

Former Cincinnati Rector Deposed from Episcopal Priesthood.

The Rev. George Clarke Cox of Cambridge, Mass., formerly rector of an Episcopal church in Cincinnati, has been formally deposed from the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., bishop of southern Ohio. At the time of the trial of the Rev. Albin S. Crapsey, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. Mr. Cox expressed sympathy with him. An attempt was made to present Mr. Cox for trial on charges of heresy, but was not successful.

## AGED SOLDIER KILLS COMRADE.

Veteran Throws Enemy, 73 Years Old, from High Window.

The bitter enmity that two old soldiers entertained for each other culminated in a murder at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, following a quarrel, when John Samuel, aged 73, deliberately threw from a second-story window of the barracks James Bowlin, aged 73. Bowlin fell head foremost on the cement pavement below. His skull was fractured and he died in the home hospital.

## Attacks Praying Wife; Ends Life.

Charles M. Krogh, an Omaha architect, attempted to kill his wife as she knelt by her side in prayer in their room at a hotel in Beatrice, Neb. She escaped, and after a desperate struggle with the hotel landlord Krogh stabbed himself through the heart.

## "Pigeon-Toed Kid" Killed.

"Pigeon-Toed Kid," one of the few remaining bad men of eastern Montana, was killed by Deputy Sheriff Caldwellwood at the Bonanza ranch in Valley county, Montana. The "kid's" real name was J. C. Brown. He was wanted for cattle "rustling" in Montana and Canada.

## "Lit" Cuts Down Reverse.

Because of the Sunday "lit" law and the enforcement of the 1 o'clock closing ordinance city officials of St. Louis, Mo., estimate that the city revenue has been cut more than \$91,000 annually, while the saloons abandoning business have averaged one daily.

## Young Man Hangs Himself.

Eugene Smith, 24 years old, hanged himself in his father's barn near Milford, Neb. His mother died as a result of being savagely beaten in her kitchen. The son left a note denying the crime. The grand jury had begun an investigation of the case.

## Target Practice Breaks Records.

Admiral Evans, on way to Washington, said the secret report of target practice at his fleet while on cruise would startle the world, as all records were smashed. He wants forty-eight battle ships, and prizes the personnel of the navy, but dodges war and politics.

## Congress in Record Maker.

The session of Congress now drawing to a close has set a record in spending money and in the number of bills and resolutions considered.

## Commercial Interests Protest.

The commercial interests of the country at a mass meeting in Chicago protested against an increase in freight rates, despite a plea in behalf of the railroads.

## 1007 Fire Loss \$200,000,000.

The total property loss by fire in 1907 is given by the president of the underwriters' association as \$200,000,000.

## Ends Life by Jump from Bridge.

An unidentified man was instantly killed by jumping from the Missouri side of the Eads bridge in St. Louis to the levee below. He struck the granite paving and was dead before passers-by rushed to his side.

## Canada Restricts Immigration.

Head of the lake lines that operate between Superior, Wis., and Canada points have received notice from the Canadian immigration department to take no passengers emigrating for Canada unless they are provided with \$25 in cash.

## Annapolis Student Drowns.

Midshipman Arthur Linford Lucas of Cleveland, one of the graduating class, was drowned in Annapolis, Md., and Midshipman Carl D. Hildner of Northfield, Minn., who was with him at the time, nearly lost his own life in an effort to save his friend.

## Once Noted Plantist Dead.

Dr. Robert Goldbeck, once noted as a plantist and collector, died at his home in St. Louis, aged 73 years. In his youth, in Prussia, Goldbeck was celebrated as a virtuoso and played before kings and queens.

## WOMAN SLAYER NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Metker Set Free After Trial for Murder at Cassopolis, Mich.

Mrs. Christina Metker, of South Bend, Ind., on trial at Cassopolis, Mich., was found not guilty of the murder of Carlton W. Morgan, also of South Bend, at Cassopolis on the morning of April 10, following a night of revelry in which Mrs. Metker's husband and Morgan, in company with Mrs. Maud Rehner, author of the famous "merry widow" letter, and Mrs. Mae Green, are alleged to have taken part.

Mrs. Metker fainted away on hearing the verdict, and the audience broke into cheers despite the action of the court. The spectators ran to the public square to spend the news, and for twenty minutes following the announcement of the verdict cheers for the jury and Mrs. Metker resounded through the village. The closing day of the trial was full of sensations, the bit of the unexpected coming when Prosecutor Bresnahan, instead of demanding that Mrs. Metker be sent to prison for murder, requested that the jury return a verdict of involuntary manslaughter.



MRS. METSKER AND MORGAN.

Mrs. Metker on the stand told her story of the shooting, which she contended was accidental, in a straightforward manner. She claimed that she went to Cassopolis to rescue her husband from the house of the "merry widow" and not to shoot anyone, accounting for the presence of the revolver as being carried for self-protection on the advice of her friends. It was discharged, she said, in the scuffle with her husband, and she did not know that Morgan had been shot until she heard groans.

## NEW-YORK'S TAX BILL.

Enormous Sum Required to Run Its Government.

The cost of running the city government of New York this year will be \$143,572,200, an increase of \$13,150,100 over last year, and \$65,981,934 more than for the year 1898—an increase of more than 85 per cent in 10 years. This means a per capita expenditure of \$36 for every man, woman and child in the city, or an average of about \$150 a family, which is paid by taxing both the present and future generations. The present generation pays the assessments imposed upon it by the tax commissioners and future generations will have to redeem the enormous amount of bonds now outstanding, which was increased recently by a new issue of \$65,000,000. The interest charge upon the people of New York is now more than \$24,000,000 annually, almost as much as the total cost of running the city of Chicago, and about \$6 per capita of the population. The expenses of the national government have increased very rapidly with our prosperity, but our national debt has been decreasing all the time and the interest charge upon the people of the United States annually is only a few thousand dollars more than that paid by the people of New York city; while the annual expenses of the national government are only four times as great as those of New York city. Before the present great era of prosperity and large government expenditure in 1890, the total expenses of our national government were only double the present expenses of the city of New York, and, omitting the appropriations for the army, navy, Indian, pensions and the interest on the public debt, the civil and miscellaneous expenses of the government for 1905 were about the same as those for the city of New York for the current year, while for 1903 and many years previous they were much less.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A deluge of rain and hail at Laredo, Texas, did great damage to the onion crop. It is estimated that fully one-third of the crop will be a total loss.

## NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Deblonnes Springs stage, which makes regular trips between Bakersfield, Calif., and the mountain resort northwest of that city, was overturned on a steep canyon grade and Driver Ed Smith and two passengers were injured.

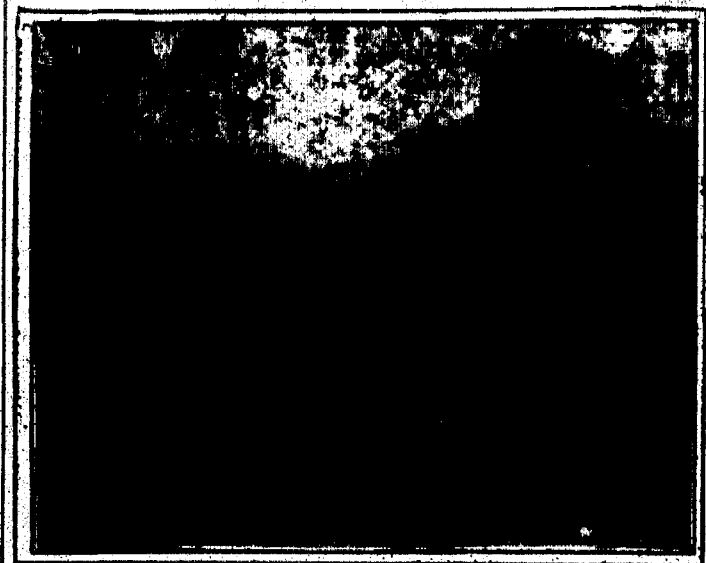
Fred Miller, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and James H. Hildner, traffic manager of the same road, have returned to San Francisco from Japan, where they went to arrange for service by way of Seattle.

Dr. Francis Brown, director for the Oriental school at Jerusalem, has been elected president of Union Theological seminary to succeed the late Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hale.

Stewart B. Mills of New Hampton, N. Y., who had insisted to the police that he was a great criminal, has been committed to the Middletown State hospital for the insane.

Twenty-five policemen, comprising the entire day watch at Pensacola, Fla., were dismissed for refusing to board the cars of the Pensacola Electric Company and protect the non-union men operating them.

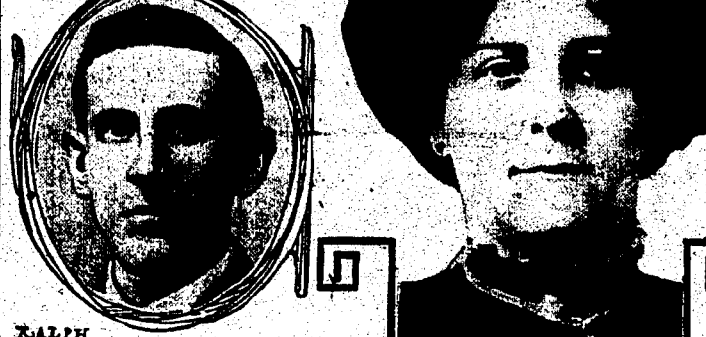
## GUNNESS MURDER PARK SCENES: WOMAN WITNESS AND OFFICIALS.



DEATH PIT AT GUNNESS BURIAL GROUND.



BARNS CONTAINING BODIES. ARROW INDICATES PLACE WHERE ENTRANCES WERE FORCED.



RALPH N. SMITH IN CHARGE OF THE CASE FOR THE STATE.

## MURDER FARM IS A MAGNET.

Thousands Visit Scene of Slaughter—Officials Will Push Investigation.

Lennuel Darrow, mayor of Laporte, Ind., after a conference with prominent citizens, has declared that the investigation into the Guinness murder mystery would be pushed with greater vigor. Said the mayor: "I suspect that more tragedies will be discovered. We intend to push this inquiry the way it should be pushed. There should be a more centralized effort to solve this mystery."

## BATTLESHIP FLEET'S ITINERARY ABOUT THE WORLD.

President Roosevelt has approved an itinerary for the Atlantic battleship fleet on its way around the world, covering the trip to the Philippines, up China and Japan, and then back to Manila.

The itinerary is as follows: Fleet will leave San Francisco July 7. Arrive Honolulu July 10, remain seven days.

Arrive Auckland Aug. 9, remain six days.

Arrive Sydney Aug. 20, remain seven days.

Arrive Melbourne Aug. 29, remain seven days.

Arrive Albany, Australia (for coal), Sept. 11, remain six days.

Arrive Philippines Oct. 1, remain nine days.

Arrive Yokohama Oct. 17, remain seven days.

At Yokohama the fleet will be divided, the first squadron going to Manila, and is scheduled to reach there Oct. 31.

The second squadron will go to Amoy, reaching there Oct. 20, and after a stay of six days will go to Manila, reaching there Nov. 7.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

A humorous feature of the work is that of the 100 agents sent out to gather divorce statistics, a large majority were bachelors. They were to find out whether the husband or the wife had been to blame for the trouble that brought about the divorce; the number of children from the union, if any; whether alimony had been paid, and also whether temperance had been directly or indirectly the cause of the separation. It seems curious that the question, "Is marriage a failure?" has come under the consideration of the census bureau bachelors, but these statistics will prove valuable in view of the fact that over 328,000 divorces were filed from 1897 to 1897. From 1897 to 1897 the aggregate was over 1,400,000 cases, and the startling fact was disclosed that most of the divorces were furnished by the rural districts and smaller cities, and that a divorce case is filed every three minutes. When the bachelor brigade has collected all the facts for the divorce census, we may look for information that will provide food for thought for the sociologists and philosophers, and give them ample material upon which to dilate for many years to come.—Joe Mitchell Copley in National Magazine.

## Singer Tower Overlooked.

The tower of the Metropolitan Life building at Madison Square, New York City, which was to have been 663 feet, according to original plans, is now stretched still a little higher, and when completed will measure 700 feet from sidewalk to top. The Singer tower is 612 feet high.

Reports from California say that late frosts have damaged about 20 per cent of the growing prune crop. A normal crop of prunes is about 170,000,000 pounds, but the crop expected this year is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds.

## METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Quadrannual Meet at Baltimore Is One of Much Interest.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session at Baltimore. It is an imposing gathering. It convenes once in four years and its sessions cover the month of May.

It is the law-making and governing body of an ecclesiastical denomination whose church spires point heavenward in every country on the face of the globe. John Wesley, the founder of the church, declared that the world was his parish and that spirit has animated the church from the days of the fathers. The church is noted for its missionary zeal, and the amount of money sent to heathen lands every year is marvelous.

The conference is having many important matters to consider. There is always an element in every church denomination which is ready to agitate creed revision. One element is fearful that the church will deteriorate unless the articles of faith are "modernized." Others hesitate about departing

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Tuesday passed the post-office army appropriation bill, carrying amounts aggregating \$220,027,807.

As passed the bill allows \$1 per day expenses for railway postal clerks when away from terminals. Amendments adopted by the Senate provide for weighing the mails annually instead of every four years. Senator Rayner spoke on his resolution directing the President to order a court of inquiry into charges against Colonel William F. Stewart, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona, and read a letter from the President giving reasons for the action that had been taken against Colonel Stewart, which the Senator declared to be trivial. After a debate lasting practically the entire session the House by a vote of 138 to 124 agreed to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill.

The further consideration of the Brownsville affair was on Wednesday postponed by the Senate until Dec. 10 next. This decision was reached after an exchange of views among Senators. Mr. Foraker after urging the appointment of an early day for voting on his bill moved that it be taken up next December. After a motion by Senator Culberson of Texas to vote on the bill next Saturday was laid on the table Mr. Foraker's motion was adopted by a vote of 63 to 0. Mr. Foraker said he thought he had insured the bill's passage by the postponement. Senator Rayner's resolution directing the President to appoint a court of inquiry to investigate the case of Col. William F. Stewart of the army was referred to the committee on military affairs. The Senate passed the House bill restoring the motto, "In God We Trust," on coins of the United States. The proposed repeal of the commodity clause of the rate bill was considered at some length. One-half of the five-hour session of the House was spent in roll calls on the various propositions presented. When the day's work had been concluded the agricultural and postoffice appropriation bills had been sent to conference and the following bills passed: Permitting owners of patents in cases where the government has appropriated inventions to apply to the Court of Claims for relief; authorizing the entry of tea sweepings when intended to be used in the manufacture of coffee, and an omnibus bridge bill.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of about \$120,000,000, was passed by the Senate Thursday. This is the last of the large supply bills, and its passage places the Senate squarely alongside the House in the consideration of the appropriation bills, and of the entire fourteen leaves only the general deficiency and the military academy bills to be considered. A portion of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill suspending the penalty feature of the commodity clause of the rate bill. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

The Vreeland currency bill, which was passed by the House Thursday, was delivered to the Senate Friday, and at once sent to the committee on finance. Senator Aldrich promptly made a report from the committee substituting the Aldrich bill in an amended form, and it was passed by the Senate. This action threw the bill into conference, and an effort will be made to reach an agreement at an early day. The work of cleaning up legislation in the House preparatory to adjournment May 23 proceeded at a rapid pace. With only a short time allowed for debate the military academy appropriation bill and the omnibus public building bill were passed, leaving of the supply bills only the general deficiency bill to be considered. Eight hundred and twenty-five private pension bills were put through. A bitter and sensational attack on former Speaker Keifer of Ohio by his colleague, Gen. Sherman, was a feature of the day's proceedings. A strict party vote the Vreeland currency bill as amended by the Senate was, after a lively debate, sent to conference—yeas 150, nays 103, "present" 0.

The Senate Saturday adopted a resolution reported by Mr. Aldrich from the committee on finance giving that committee authority to employ expert assistants necessary to provide for the intelligent revision of the tariff and to report that further legislation is needed to secure an equitable treatment for agricultural and other products of the United States. The committee is also instructed to collect proof of the relative cost of production in this and the principal competing foreign countries. A bill was passed appropriating \$5,000,000 for the acquisition of lands on the water sheds of the Appalachian Mountains in the southern Appalachians of New Hampshire and Maine. Senator Carter secured an agreement to make the postal savings bank bill a special order in the Senate for Dec. 14 next. The process of cleaning up preparatory to adjournment was continued in the House. The sundry civil appropriation bill was sent to conference, the conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to, the general deficiency appropriation bill was reported and the following bills passed: Granting compensation to government employees for injuries sustained in the service, authorizing the continuance of the inland waterways commission and creating a national forest in Minnesota. With the view to paving the way for a revision of the tariff a resolution was passed permitting the committee on ways and means to sit during the coming recess and conduct hearings.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

A parcels-post convention has been concluded between the United States and The Netherlands to take effect July 1.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill has been adopted by the Senate. The bill carries \$122,027,807.

The application of the city of St. Paul, Minn., made in 1901, for the Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy valley reservoir sites in the Yosemite national park for a city water supply was formally approved by Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

House elections committee number three decided the contested election cases of Anthony Michael, Republican, of Illinois, versus Representative Sabath, and Stanley H. Kunz, Democrat, of Illinois, versus Representative McJannet. In each case the committee decided that the sitting member was legally elected.

The President has transmitted to Congress a letter from Secretary Root, commencing the commencement at once of an international investigation into the option question in the far East and recommending that Congress appropriate \$20,000 for this purpose. Government will send commissioners to Shanghai Jan. 1, 1908.

## HARD LUCK TALES.

Because a restaurant keeper at Santa Barbara, Cal., charged two sailors from the battleship fleet \$6 for a meal, a mob of blue jackets wrecked his place. It was the culmination of a series of troubles arising from the robbery of the sailors by local tradesmen.

Charles Coster of the stock exchange firm of Coster, Knapp & Co., 63 Broadway, well known in amateur athletic circles and a member of many prominent clubs and society organizations, shot and killed himself with a revolver in his home in New York. Financial troubles were the cause.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

The mortality in business now shows less than a year ago, but the volume of payments through the banks again furnishes an unfavorable comparison, and the State bank exhibits reflect further piling up of deposits and unemployed funds. The latter conditions appear as a natural result of curtailed commercial operations and are less disturbing than the spread of the better feeling in the field and the purpose to advance railroad freight tariffs.

The situation in the leading industrial branches has become no worse, but the uncertainty as to the trend of costs and the paucity of demands for finished products add to the hesitation in making important contracts.

Weather conditions continued mostly adverse to reasonable activity in distributive dealings and local retail trade was irregular. More favorable reports as to the consumption of general merchandise come from the interior and buying would be even better were the rush of delayed farm work less pressing.

Visiting buyers in the wholesale district are not now expected in large numbers, as necessary have been obtained or provided for, but the current buying is yet good in staples, although confined to absolute needs. Mail advices indicate that road salesmen meet with less difficulty in securing substantial orders in fall and winter goods. Continued ease in money is making collections generally prompt.

Transportation returns testify to further falling off in the offerings of freight by both rail and lake. Local building operations steadily extend and there is more heavy construction being planned.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 24, against 30 last week and 21 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 9 last week and 4 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

## NEW YORK.

Weather, trade and crop reports are irregular, warm days alternating with heavy rainstorms, and retail and jobbing demand has been of a fluctuating character. There is evident, however, a measurable improvement in the tone of affairs, commercial and industrial, a partial reaction, perhaps, of the better feeling in financial lines. The most significant feature in actual trade circles is perhaps the wider acceptance of the belief in the cotton goods trade that this branch of trade has seen the bottom as to prices. There are reports of a slight gain in orders by woolen manufacturers and large auction sales of carpets and silk ribbons have developed demand.

Best reports as to the improvement in fall buying come from the larger centers like New York, Chicago and St. Louis, while current retail trade reports are best in the Southwest and Northwest.

Agreements to maintain pig iron quotations having proved ineffectual, efforts to "peg" the market at a steady level have been abandoned. Therefore prices are easier, and those who were bound by obligations are again in a position to take business.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 14 number 251, against 288 last week, 184 in the same week of 1907, 161 in 1906, 101 in 1905 and 215 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week ending 22, against 22 last week and 22 in the corresponding week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

## THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.45; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.40; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, standard, 50c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$15.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 77c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.70; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, white, 65c to 65c; oats, No. 2, white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 80c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 3, yellow, 71c to 72c; oats, No. 3, white, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 72c to 73c; oats, No. 2, natural white, 57c to 58c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 72c to 73c; oats, standard, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 1, 82c to 85c; barley, No. 2, 74c to 75c; pork, mess, \$13.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 71c to 72c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c; clover seed, prime, \$15.00.

## TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

Bush of Franklin and Washington have been placed in the American embassy in London.

Fire at the Jamestown exposition grounds destroyed the arts and crafts village and other buildings.

The massacre of 2,000 persons and the pillaging of thirty-six villages by Kurds is reported from northern Persia.

A design has been selected for New York City's skyscraper, in which are to be housed most of the municipal departments.



# Popular Pulpit

## DRIVING AWAY GLOOM

By Rev. Guy A. Jamieson.

Why art thou cast down, oh my soul; and why art thou disquieted within me?—Psalm xlii, 10.

Perhaps David's despondency was engendered by the ingratitude and rebellion of his son, disaffection with his own life, remorse for his sins. He had cause, plenty for being cast down. And so with most of us, if we be honest with ourselves the cause of our depression of spirit will be found in our own acts.

We have refused to live in harmony with the laws of our physical, mental and moral well-being. An exhausted body, an overworked brain, a guilty conscience are the answers to the hours of gloom that so unaccountably steal upon us. And yet the seasons of dejection that occasionally dominate the bravest spirit are not always a sign that we have sinned or displeased God. They may spring out of the inevitable circumstances of life, trying relationships, the narrow, monotonous routine of work, for which we are not responsible and from which we seek to escape in vain. But whatever the cause we cannot entertain or indulge gloomy thoughts.

Nothing is so bad for man—body, mind, soul—as despondency. It clouds the intellect, dampens the ardor of life, saps the will power. It will put colored glasses on his eyes; everything will be magnified into mountains. Man can yield himself to moods of depression till the vitality, the joy and beauty of life are gone and he is undated for its duties. He can live in shadows and darkness until he becomes unable to see the rainbow in the clouds and forgets that the sun still shines above them.

"Why art thou cast down?" We must assert our intelligence and will power; seek to forget ourselves; think of the condition of others. Go on the street and see the aged washerwoman bending over her load, the cripple hobbling toward the passer-by to ask an alms, the thin, fear-haunted faces of half-starved children; think of the hundreds of incurable shut-ins, the hospitals overflowing with the sick and maimed and benighted, the thousands who tramp the streets looking for work; read the newspapers of the disasters by fire and flood and accident that blast homes, break hearts and cast thousands upon the mercy of the world, and perhaps in contrast with the condition of your neighbor you will feel ashamed of your own complaining.

But we must not only look upon the woes of others; we must seek actively to lessen them, so far as lies in us. If we could do nothing else we can cultivate the habit of hopefulness. We can follow the good example of the man who, when assailed by the blue devil, would occasion to speak cheerfully to some one who looked as gloomy as he felt. A pleasant face, a sympathetic word, a hopeful prophecy may do more good than a hundred sermons about heaven. No higher compliment can be paid one than to speak of him as good-humored and good-natured, for these qualities usually spring from a healthy body, a healthy mind and a healthy soul.

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you not only do not weep alone, but you cause others to weep; so weep ye just as joyousness begets joyousness." It is more difficult to maintain a bright spirit than to say bright things, and much more commendable.

Then drive away gloom with gladness. Many a man has laughed himself into health, into friends, into success and into heaven.

Finally, "Hope in God." But it won't do any good to pray and wait your complaints to the Eternal until you have done all in your power to overcome the cause of your despondency. If the cause is overfeeding, lack of pure air and exercise, exhausted body or mind, remorse of soul, reformation of habits must come before prayer. If we live soberly, keep a good conscience toward God and man, the spirit of gloom will take its flight. Life will seem worth while and we will have entered the kingdom of heaven, the kingdom of goodness.

## THE FRUITS OF RELIGION.

By Henry F. Cope.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."—Matt. vii, 16.

There is honest inquiry rather than querulous criticism in the question, often asked, Why does not religion produce a higher and stronger type of moral character? Enthusiasm for the teachings of Christ often is cooled by contact with some flabby-willed, narrow minded professed follower of those teachings.

It is a common saying with business men that it is hard to find a man of absolute integrity, one who even measures up to the standards of commercial honor among those who are religious, either by vocation or avocation. At any rate, it is true that a certificate of religious affiliations by no means is equivalent to a guarantee of high moral worth.

Yet it is easy to arrive at wrong conclusions when judging the effect of religion on personal character as tested by daily business and living. One is in danger of judging from exceptions. We may remember as a religious person the man who makes the loudest protestations of his piety and fail to recognize the religious sources of strength in the quieter one of whose sterling qualities we need no personal vision.

When religion has little real effect it often springs up with a rapid self-assertion; growth; but it withers even more quickly under the withering eye of the market and business affairs. It also

## HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Bethlehem's Star.

When, marshaled on the nightly plain,  
The glittering host bestud the sky,  
One star alone, of all the train,  
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks,  
From every host, from every gem;  
But one alone the Savior speaks—  
It is the Star of Bethlehem.

Once on the raging seas I rode,  
The storm was loud, the night was dark—  
The ocean yawned—and rudely blowed  
The wind, that tossed my foundering bark.

Deep horror then my vitals froze,  
Death struck; I ceased the tide to stem;  
When suddenly a star arose—  
It was the Star of Bethlehem.

It was my guide, my life, my all;  
It bade my dark forebodings cease;  
And, through the storm and danger's thrall,  
It led me to the port of peace.

Now safely moored—my perils o'er,  
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,  
Forever and forevermore,  
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem!

would be the height of folly to conclude that religion contributed nothing to a man's moral worth, because the morally worthless seek to hide their nakedness by wearing it as a cloak.

If we stop to think of the strong men and women we know, of those whose integrity is undoubted, whose character wealth constitutes the real reserve and bulwark of our business stability, we shall find that they are controlled by religious ideals and principles, that the strength and beauty which we admire in them is itself is religion.

They may have or may not have ecclesiastical affiliations; these are but incidental. They do have religion. Somehow we feel that their actions rise not from superficial wells of policy or custom but from deep springs that go back into the roots and rock of things. They look out on life with eyes that see beyond questions of immediate and passing advantage; they see visions and ideals; they are drawn on by lofty aspirations.

The recognition which we accord to real worth, to high, and noble, and strong manhood and womanhood, with the scorn we have for the canting weakling is but part of our discrimination between a living, deep religion expressed in conduct and a mask or pretense adopted for profit or convenience.

Still there are many good people, sincere in their religious professions, who practically are no good at all when they come to some strain on conscience or some real test in life. Is it not because in their minds religion never has been related to conduct? They are grounded on the eschatology of Christianity but not on its ethics.

It is possible to go through a full course of religious instruction in the regularly appointed agencies of many churches and to come out with clear cut conceptions of heaven and angels, but with the most naïve and even misleading conceptions of right relations among men, of honesty, and justice, and truth.

The schools teach us about the stars and the earth, about men dead and beasts living; the church teaches us of angels and seraphs, and about an ancient literature; but who shall teach us and our children the art of living, the laws of human duties? Of what value is all our knowledge unless we get the wisdom of right living?

No man is saved until he is made strong, sane, useful, and reliable. The most irreligious thing in this world is a religion that makes people think that an imputed or technical salvation absolves them from the necessity of practical salvation, the working out of the best and noblest in their lives. Religion without morality is a mockery.

Real religion is the secret and source of the highest, strongest, cleanest character. It furnishes the life with motives mightier than any considerations of advantage or profit; it ties the soul up to eternal and spiritual verities; it refreshes the heart as with living waters when life seems all desert; it gets the heart in step with the Infinite One who marches on through the ages.

Love always flows beyond its object. The friends of dogmatism are the foes of religion.

No man will be better than the best he thinks of men.

This world never is more beautiful than our hearts within it.

To think of truth as finished is a barrier to finding its fullness.

No man really holds any ideal that he is not seeking to actualize.

The only safe way to arbitrate with some sins is with a shotgun.

There will be little rest in the heaven that is only a refuge from hell.

There's nothing helpful in the faith of God that involves doubt as to man.

DON'T FORGIVE THEM.

Don't yield to one temptation if you would crush the next.

Don't undertake to run the church until you can control yourself.

Don't judge others unless you are perfectly willing to be judged by others.

Don't try to find a shorter road to heaven than that which lies through right living.

Don't waste moments in your efforts to gain heaven; you are preparing for eternity.

Don't measure your service for God by the clock, for God knows no time but eternity.

Don't try to satisfy yourself with the mere sentiment of religion else you will starve your soul.

Don't magnify your trials for in this way you may obscure your vision of Him who will bear our burdens.

Don't tell the minister what he should do unless you are certain that you are nearer to God than he is.

# MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

Faithful Recounting of Latest State News

## BALLOONS ARE DRIVEN OUT.

Mining Company Makes Whole Town Dry.

Following a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wheelate Mining Company vs. Mulari, notice has been served on seven saloonkeepers in South Range, five miles west of Houghton, to close their places of business or subject themselves to prosecution. The Wheelate Mining Company is the aggressor in the fight which has been waged for several years to prevent the establishing of saloons at South Range, practically all of which is owned by the company and which when sold has been under a liquor reserve clause. Mulari violated this reserve clause two years ago and was subsequently indicted. A change of venue was taken to Chippewa county where Judge Strocker decided in favor of the defendant. The Supreme Court has reversed the decision and now the company is taking drastic measures.

## STUDENTS PAY RIOT COST; FREE.

Ann Arbor Men Who Wrecked Theater Dismissed by Court.

The charge of rioting preferred against fifteen University of Michigan students as a result of the outbreak in Ann Arbor March 10, when a mob of 2,000 students wrecked the Star Theater, were dismissed in the Washington Circuit Court after the students had reimbursed the county to the amount of \$208.50 for expenses and paid \$1,000 for division among persons whose property was damaged in the outbreak. The fifteen young men came from all parts of the United States.

## POSTOFFICE CASHIER IS OUT.

F. D. Eddy Suspended While the Inspectors Probe Alleged Shortage.

Franklin D. Eddy, for ten years cashier of the Grand Rapids postoffice, well-known politician and former county clerk, lies ill at his home while Postoffice Inspector Lammont is investigating an alleged shortage in his accounts that is said already to run to \$1,000 and may, perhaps, go higher. Eddy, while not arrested, has been suspended and is under surveillance by federal officers. He is said to be seriously ill as a result of the shock of exposure.

## TRIES SUICIDE; CHANGES MIND.

Woman Delays Ambulance Until She Puts on Her Hat.

Brooding over her brother's suicide, Miss Helen Crowl of Battle Creek took chloroform to end her life. Later she changed her mind, calling the police by phone and explaining what she had done. An ambulance rushed her to the hospital where doctors pumped out the chloroform in time to save her life. Police say Miss Crowl, before going to the hospital, delayed the ambulance until she could put on her hat with two yards of veil.

## ANN ARBOR MAN HONORED.

Dr. Nancarrow Heads American Surgical Association.

The American Surgical Association held its session in Richmond, Va., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. B. G. de Nancarrow, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-presidents, Dr. A. P. Granger, New York; Dr. Leonard Freeman, Denver, Colo.; Dr. W. H. Carmalt, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Vander Ver, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Dudley P. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio, and the officers.

## THROWN OUT OF WINDOW.

North Boyne Family Narrowly Escapes Death in Fire.

Cut off by flames in the lower part of the house, Frank Mitchell of North Boyne City saved the lives of his wife and children by throwing them out of a second story window, then jumped out himself. Mrs. Mitchell's dress caught fire and she was severely burned, but the other members of the family escaped serious injury. The house and contents, valued at \$2,000, partly insured, were destroyed.

## BABY BOY IS SCALDED.

Playing Alone in Kitchen, He Tips a Kettle of Boiling Water.

Tippling a tea kettle of boiling water upon himself, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Devries of Paris township suffered terrible burns. The child, left alone in the kitchen, pushed his high chair against the stove and overturned the kettle. Pieces of flesh dropped from the body of the little one as the undergarments were removed.

## STORE BURNS; LOSS \$150,000.

Flames Destroy Three Upper Floors of Big Detroit Department House.

Fire wrecked the three upper floors of the six-story department store of Goldberg Bros. on Woodward avenue, Detroit, causing a loss of \$150,000, on which there was \$100,000 insurance. The three lower floors, which were not burned, were flooded with water, causing heavy damage.

## BEAN THIEF IS CONVICTED.

Stolen Goods Identified by Their Peculiar Polish.

Ray Dewey of Owosso was found guilty in the Circuit Court of the wholesale sale of beans from the Harrett Elevator Company. The stolen beans, it appears, had been hidden in the cellar of George Blanchard, an uncle of Edie, and when offered at the Cornish elevator were recognized by their peculiar peculiar to the process used by the Harrett company. Blanchard is now on trial.

## SCHOOLBOYS LET OUT FOR PRANK.

Five boys have been suspended from the public school in Grand Rapids for a hair cutting escapade. The boys masked and caught David Hunting at night, tied him hand and foot, and sheared his locks, then left him to escape from his bonds as best he could.

## SAVING ARE \$2,010,920.

The Michigan State Telephone Company has reported to the auditor general gross earnings of \$2,010,920.38 for the year 1907. The company's tax to be paid in July based on these earnings, will be \$37,404.90.

## ACCUSED ON KILLING INFANT.

Unhappy Davenport and Wife Arrested on Murder Charge.

Grover Davenport and his wife, Lulu Davenport, of Cloverdale, were arrested in Kalamazoo on a charge of murdering their infant child. The baby was born April 12 and a few days later is alleged to have been killed and carried by the husband in a sack to a field, where it was buried. The body was found several days afterwards and after the husband had come to Kalamazoo in search of work. The sentiment about Cloverdale has been so strong for several days that Mrs. Davenport came to Kalamazoo in search of her husband. Immediately after her departure complaint was made to officers at Houghton. The husband was found in one of the cheap hotels and a half hour later the wife was found on the streets. Both were taken to Hastings, where they will face the charge of murder.

## FARMER CUTS HIS THROAT.

Awakens Wife, Who Finds with Injured Baby.

To awaken from sleep and find her husband standing at the bedside with his throat cut and a razor in his hand was the sight that greeted Mrs. George Coates of Essex township. Their 10-month-old babe had also been wounded with a hatchet and it is feared it cannot live. Mrs. Coates thinks she was also rendered unconscious or she would have awakened earlier. She hurried with her infant to a neighbor's house and a physician was summoned and the officers notified. Coates is about 40 years old and his wife 35. A number of stitches were made in his self-inflicted wound. He may not recover.

## GIVES TRAGIC MESSAGE.

Fisherman Lost on Lake of Ice Sends Note in Bottle.

"I am on a cake of ice off Mackinac Island. Drifted out while fishing. I am lost. Good-by. H. Howard. Will find please notify J. Schaefer, 2331 Stone street, Port Huron." This was the message written on a scrap of paper enclosed in a flask found floating in the middle channel at the St. Clair Falls, by Norman Sauer, J. Schaefer of Port Huron says that he has a cousin, Hiram Howard, whose home is near Deckerville, and that he received a visit from him at Easter and had not heard of his being missing.

## POLICE HELD FOR EXTORTION.

Woman's Charges Bring Arrest of Three Detroit Officials.

As a result of a grand jury investigation of the relations of the police department and disorderly resorts warrants were issued in Detroit for the arrest of Police Commissioner Fred W. Smith, Capt. Frank A. Newberry and Frank B. Hubbard, formerly connected with the department of public works. The warrants are based on charges by Annie Smith that she paid for police protection.

## SHORT STATE ITEMS.

Frederick W. Cary, a former resident of Lapeer, is dead at Glen Falls, N. Y. Superintendent E. P. Cummings has been re-elected by the Lansing board of education for the ensuing year.

James Martell, formerly of the United States reformed army, was badly slashed with a knife in a fight in St. Morris.

The Pilot Publishing Company, which is said to have conducted a matrimonial bureau, has closed its offices in Marshall.

Edward Cogswell, Mason saloonist, pleaded guilty to keeping his saloon open after hours. The violation was technical.

Dr. Mary Havens, formerly of Lansing, is dead at St. Johns. She was 70 years old and came to Lansing when a child.

Daniel Morin, a Muskegon stone mason for forty-three years, dropped dead of heart failure in his home. He was 80 years old.

Alpena's second cement plant, the Huron Portland Cement Company, has made its first cement. The produce is of first class quality.

The large farm house of P. Rogers, east of Mt. Morris, was burned with all its contents. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

George Passmore of Flint, 64 years old, died of heart disease. He was leading a cow to pasture when stricken and dropped dead in the road.

Albert Henderson of Detroit, a student in Alma College, was probably drowned in Pine river. Henderson's canoe has been found empty on the bank of the river.

Knocked overboard by the boom of a sailboat, Edwin F. Stevenson, a freshman engineer of Webb City, Mo., was drowned in Whitewater lake, near Ann Arbor. Stevenson's father is a rich zinc mine owner.

Rather than take the money that might come from its rental, Mrs. Joseph B. Blunt has torn down and removed the cottage in Battle Creek in which her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Jones, were murdered.

The barn on the farm of John Mackin in Flint township burned to the ground with all its contents, including sixteen tons of hay, a driving horse and a number of chickens.

Burglars blew the safe of Postmaster Saxton in the Fairwell postoffice, but got nothing for their trouble. They got away with only 40 cents which they found in the stationery case.

The 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Page of Kalamazoo pulled a bucket of scalding water over upon himself and was frightfully burned. It was not believed the baby could live.

At the request of Charles H. Kilmire, Secretary of the State board of health will go to Cass county to investigate a supposed outbreak of smallpox. Numerous cases of smallpox are reported throughout the State.

William S. Downey, former sheriff of Kalamazoo county, and a leading Democrat of Michigan, has been taken in charge by a police officer as insane and will probably be taken to the insane asylum. Mr. Downey has met with reverses in the last seven months which, it is believed, has caused his mind to become unbalanced.

# MICHIGAN BOUND TO TAFT BY UNIT RULE

State Republican Convention Instructs Entire Delegation for the Secretary of War.

## PLATFORM SILENT ON REVISION

Delegates at Large Are Chosen and President Roosevelt's Administration Is Indorsed.

Grand Rapids correspondence: The Republican State convention seemed a Taft ratification meeting, and the delegates to the national convention were bound by instructions declaring that:

"We believe the best interests of the people of the nation will be subserved by a continuation of the policies advocated and carried into effect by President Roosevelt, and in view of that fact we hereby unqualifiedly indorse the administration of William H. Taft of Ohio for the presidency of the United States and instruct our delegates from the State of Michigan to cast an undivided vote of the whole State in favor of his nomination."

The wording of the instructions is equivalent to the adoption of the unit rule. This means that the entire Michigan delegation will be voted for Taft in the national convention, despite the fact that two are instructed for Cannon, while four more are uncommitted. The rule gives Taft twenty-eight votes.

The platform endorses President Roosevelt's administration and makes no reference to tariff revision.

S. D. State of Detroit, J. W. Biedgett of Grand Rapids, James McNaughton of Calumet, and F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena were chosen delegates at large to the national Republican convention.

The convention was called to order shortly before noon Tuesday with but one contest in prospect—that for the State chairmanship, for which George W. Cook of Flint was a candidate against Congressman G. J. Diekmann of Holland, who has held the position for several years.

Congressman E. L. Hamilton was chairman of the convention which met in the Majestic Theater. He made the only reference heard favoring a revision of the tariff. He said:

"Fifty-four years ago the Republican party came into being as the incarnation of an aroused national conscience and took its place for all time among the forces that have ruled mankind for nobler purposes. And there never was a time in our history when any political party was more closely and intimately responsive to the will of the people than the Republican party is now under this administration. Every man, Republican or Democrat, who wants to see the Dingley law revised, to meet commercial changes, ought to vote the Republican ticket. And every Republican or Democrat who wants to see the country go steadily on with the business of making corporate combinations subservient to law and order, ought to vote the Republican ticket. And every man, Republican or Democrat, who wants to avoid a condition of business stagnation for which no party could be held responsible ought to vote the Republican ticket."

The convention re-elected Congressman G. J. Diekmann chairman of the Michigan State Central Committee and the adoption of the resolutions was followed by final adjournment.

## Kidnappers of the Philippines.

In the Philippines the little knife boys, toddlers of five or six years, are bound out by their needy parents to remain in slavery until they are old enough to run away, which they generally do by the time they are twelve or fourteen. The duties of a knife boy are to scour the knives and other kitchen utensils, empty the slops, lay the table and fetch and carry for the family. He is a little scullion and receives in return only food and lodging, the food being the scraps left over from his master's table and what he can purloin as he carries the fish, rice, baked chicken and other dainties to and fro and the lodging a ragged mat spread out among the pots and pans upon the hard earth floor of the kitchen. His clothes are hardly worth mentioning, being usually rags, with the original color weather faded and lost in dirt. When the child is furnished with a single garment of a potato sack, made by merely cutting a round hole for the head and alms for the arms, the master feels that he has done his duty by way of providing his tiny slave with a wardrobe.—New York Press.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

The earth's atmosphere varies from 120 to 200 miles in depth.

Ten came originally from India. Sugar came from China.

Illuminating gas was invented in England in the eighteenth century.

Tobacco was a common weed that grown by the Indians in Virginia.

Baltimore now claims a population of 700,000, an increase of 200,000 since 1900.

Some of the ice fields of Greenland are said to be a mile and a half in thickness.

The Roman police have cleared the city of scoundrelsy, who have been doing a flourishing business there for years.

Beautiful bronzes and alloys can be obtained by the electric deposition of metals suitably combined for color of finish.

Gramophones are used in English theaters to give "stage shows" thus saving expense and insuring volume of sound.

## PLATFORM ADOPTED BY MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS

We, the Republicans of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, hereby renew and reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party and congratulate the people of this State upon the fact that we have during the last twelve years enjoyed a most unexampled prosperity, as the direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies to the affairs of government.

We most earnestly and enthusiastically indorse the administration of that great Republican leader, Theodore Roosevelt, who, in the conduct of the affairs of government, knows no Republican, no Democrat, no poor and no rich, but who has fearlessly and honestly administered governmental affairs during his administration in the interest of all the people.

We believe the best interests of the people of the nation will be subserved by a continuation of the policies advocated and carried into effect by President Roosevelt and in view of that fact, we hereby unqualifiedly indorse the candidacy of William H. Taft of Ohio for the presidency of the United States and instruct our delegates from the State of Michigan to cast an undivided vote of the whole State in favor of his nomination.

We look with admiration upon the course of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, all of whom have most consistently and ably supported the President of the United States in all important reforms which he has advocated, and congratulate the people of this State upon the fact that our delegation in Congress are at this time exercising a greater influence in the legislation of the nation than ever before.

Recognizing the Republican press of Michigan as the most active and potent agent for the dissemination of Republican doctrines and realizing the fact that the Michigan editorial association is a highly important factor in the party machinery of the State and believing that the request of the State association for representation on the State central committee is just and reasonable.

Resolved, That the membership of the Republican State central committee be increased by the addition of two members, said members to be nominated by the Michigan Republican Editorial Association and elected by the State convention, and that the two members of the committee hereby provided for shall become members of the State central committee as soon as nominated by the association.

The constitutional convention has completed and presented to the people a revised instrument. It is replete with provisions based on the State's experience, retains all that is not obsolete and that is beneficial in the revision of 1850, meets the demands of the times, conserves the people's interests for the future and should be adopted.

## FRANKLIN'S PARIS HOME BAZED.

Odd Old Structure Had Been in Existence More Than a Century.

A Paris correspondent writes interestingly of some changes that have been made not far from the Elysees, where among a number of old-fashioned houses at the corner of two narrow streets, the Rue Matignon and the Rue de Penthièvre, there has stood for more than a century an old farmhouse, which evidently belonged to another period and country, says the Boston Herald. This house is now demolished, and was, the story runs, at one time the residence of Benjamin Franklin, the first American minister to France. The writer says he had the curiosity to go and look at the place that was struck by the contrast it presented to the buildings about it. It was simply an average-sized New England farm-house in tumbledown condition, with small windows and thin brick walls on the ground floor, and as for the upper story, it was simply a log garret with three pointed windows looking out from shabby wooden frames on the Rue de Penthièvre. The brick wall did not go beyond the ground floor, and the rest of the structure was of common white pine wood, which was rotten with age. The whole was covered by a dilapidated tile roof.

So characteristic in fact, of old colonial and pioneer days did it look, it was easy to believe that Franklin not only lived in it, but probably had it built and furnished the design himself. It is not likely any Parisian architect in those days had seen a house like that or could have imagined the design. Little wooden stairs from the street led up to the garret on the outside of the house, and to make the picture complete the yard was closed in by a real old-fashioned New England board fence with a gate hanging loosely on one rusty hinge, the other hinge having broken off long ago. That such a queer old cottage should be still standing within a few steps of the presidential palace was itself a curiosity and shows that in those days the spot was practically in the country where Franklin, who had simple rustic tastes, liked to reside. How many of the hordes of American tourists, or even residents, have ever known of the existence of this queer New England house in the heart of Paris?

## The Force of Habit.

A certain accountant is so devoted to his profession that when he has nothing else to do he casts up his eyes.

## The Fatal Die.

"The die is cast," murmured the sculptor.

Then he stepped back and complacently surveyed his great death scene in bronze.—Baltimore American.

## Exceptional.

"You insist that your wife is a most exceptional woman?"

"I do," answered Mr. Meekton. "She takes exception to everything I suggest."—Washington Star.

## Up to Date.

"Is your family physician of the new or old school?"

"The newest, I believe."

"What is his distinguishing peculiarity?"

"Small doses and big fees."



## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The Governors of the States and Territories met at the White House to consider the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country. A conference so unusual may be taken as a sign of the growing unity of the country; and the occasion of the assembly, the problem that was taken up, reveals the actual basis of national unity, the common welfare, which is deeper than any mere political construction. In the beginning the nation was a collection of agricultural provinces, each self-supporting and commercially independent of its neighbors. Under early conditions the political isolation of the State was a fact, and expressed itself in a theory of government—a theory which still holds—that the States are sovereign and independent. But nature, the facts of life, do not wait for theories of government, and our history, both in war and in peace, has made the United States one nation as well as a federation of States. As the population increases, and the lines between sections are swept away by commerce, the problem of one State becomes the problem of many States. The Mississippi does not change its course or its character when it passes a State line. The people of Maine and Florida find that their property is linked with the forests of Washington State and irrigated lands in the Southwest. Many questions of common property the national government has complete authority to answer. Others must be settled by voluntarily harmonious action on the part of individual States. Unity of feeling, good-will, common understanding,



